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The above facts tend to show that Boston was regarded as a prominent musical city in the last half of the eighteenth century. That the South had priority in the matter of founding a musical society seems established by our author.

When, however, one examines the record that Mr. Sonneck presents of musical activity in Philadelphia and New York, the rivalry to Boston becomes much more real. Here we find a collection of data of inestimable value. The minuteness with which our author has given programmes, advertisements, criticisms and other notices, may not make good consecutive reading but constitutes a book of reference that the American reader will duly appreciate. It is the material for history made ready to the hand of the future writer.

There are many cases of wandering from the subject, but these side excursions are often full of interest, as, for example, the history of conducting, given in the foot-note on pp. 71-72. The heavy character of the historical data is often lightened by side-lights upon the manners and customs of the times; musician's quarrels are amusingly recorded, and the account of the Boston musical scapegrace W. S. Morgan is as bright as a chapter in a novel. New historical matter about William Tuckey of New York, of Josiah Flagg and William Selby, of Boston, prove how microscopically Mr. Sonneck has gone over his material. The work is but another proof of his careful fidelity in research. All of his books deserve an honorable place in every American library.

A carefully prepared index closes the volume; the book, however, contains many misprints, which can easily be eliminated in future editions.

LOUIS C. ELSON.

The History of North America. Edited by FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE, Ph.D. Volume XX. *Island Possessions of the United States.* By ALBERT EDWARD MCKINLEY, Ph.D., Professor of American History in Temple College. (Philadelphia: George Barrie and Sons. 1907. Pp. xviii, 516.)

THIS, the twentieth and concluding volume of *The History of North America*, prepared by various writers under the editorial supervision of Professor Thorpe, is devoted, a little more than one-half to a history of the islands which for the most part have come to the United States in recent years, and the remainder to a general index in 220 pages to the whole series, an appendix giving a copy of the agreement of August 20, 1899, as to the sovereignty of the United States over the archipelago of Jolo, and a chronological table of important events. The volume also contains some excellent portraits of persons who have played a leading part in the events having to do with the establishment of the sovereignty of the United States over these islands, besides other illustrations more or less pertinent.

Whether one finds the treatment of his subject by Professor McKinley satisfactory or not will depend entirely upon the point of view taken as to the character such a history should have. As a straightforward, lucid and interesting narrative of historical happenings the work leaves little to be desired. The events leading up to and marking the war with Spain and the occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Guam, are first given in three chapters, the history of events in Cuba being brought down to the uprising against Palma's government and the second intervention of the United States in 1906. Following this is given for each island a discriminating summary of the rather involved history of events prior to American occupation, with a somewhat fuller account of events under American rule. This work appears to have been carefully done. Especially is this true of the history of the islands prior to American occupation, and in it the student will always find a useful survey of the important events marking the history of the discovery, colonization and administration of these islands prior to American intervention.

Little or no attempt, on the other hand, has been made by the author to discuss matters of policy or to pass judgment upon controverted points, such as the wisdom of the acquisition by the United States of island territory, the relative merits involved in the Sampson-Schley controversy, or the praise or blame which should be accorded for the manner in which the war was conducted by the commanders in the field and by the War Department at Washington. No effort, likewise, has been made to present any real consideration of the problems of administration of the new dependencies or of the questions that present themselves relative to the economic and industrial development of these territories.

This decision by the author to restrict the scope of his work to the historical field in its narrowest sense was, in the opinion of the reviewer, a wise one. A full consideration of all of the questions arising out of the acquisition by the United States of over-seas territory involves studies along three quite different lines: that of the history of events proper; that of the organization of systems of government and of the administration of public affairs; and that of the special problems, political, economic and social, that present themselves for solution. For the present, it is probably preferable that each of these three subjects should receive separate treatment. As stated, students are indebted to Professor McKinley for his careful survey of the first field. The only criticism of importance that suggests itself is, that though it may not fall within the scope of the work yet it would seem that the inclusion in his study of an account of the events having to do with the intervention of the United States in Santo Domingo and Panama would have been pertinent and would have added not a little to the value of the work. It is difficult, moreover, to understand why the author should have thought that the agreement between General

Bates and the Sultan of Jolo was of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in full as an appendix. Of much greater interest would have been the reproduction of the letter of instruction issued by President McKinley, April 7, 1900, to the Second Philippine Commission. This letter of instructions deserves to rank among great state papers. It is a model statement of the high and far-seeing principles that should be adopted by any government in taking action for the government and administration of affairs of a dependent territory, and should be read by all who desire to know the spirit with which those in authority have from the beginning sought to perform the great responsibility resting upon them of looking after the welfare of the millions of persons who have now become the wards of the nation.

W. F. WILLOUGHBY.

La Intervencion Francesa-en México, segun el Archivo del Mariscal Bazaine. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by GENARO GARCÍA. Tomo XIV.] (Mexico: Bouret. 1907. Pp. 283.)

La Intervencion Francesa-en México, segun el Archivo del Mariscal Bazaine. Segunda Parte. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by GENARO GARCÍA. Tomo XVI.] (Mexico: Bouret. 1908. Pp. 280.)

THREE preceding volumes (the first, fourth and thirteenth) of this noteworthy series of documents for the history of Mexico have contained correspondence of leading Mexicans connected with the French intervention in Mexico from 1861 to 1867. Supplementing that correspondence, the editor of the series has undertaken the publication of documents deposited in the Secretariat of Foreign Relations and selected from the papers of Marshal Bazaine, military and political viceroy for Napoleon III. in Mexico from July, 1863, to March, 1867. Obviously the printing of confidential and inedited material written by leading actors in such an important international episode is a matter of considerable significance to historical scholarship. The rich stores of public archives and manuscript documents preserved in Mexico, so largely inaccessible to students of her national and international history, need systematic exploitation and publication. Señor García's editorial labors are an encouraging indication of appreciation of this fact.

Upon the field covered by the two volumes now under review, that is, from July, 1862, to November, 1863, a very considerable body of documentary material has been in print for many years. Mention of a few sources will indicate their extent. The governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Spain, published voluminous selections from their diplomatic correspondence. Kératry, Domenech, Lefèvre, Detroyat, Niox, Gaulot, De la Gorce, all writing upon general